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For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

IT is remarked, and I believe juſtly, that the preſs, of late, has been conſiderably deſerted by the beſt writers, and few obſervations have been communicated to the public upon ſubjects of a general and extenſive nature. It may be owing to the ſame cauſe which Salluſt, the hiſtorian, tells us operated with the like effect in the Roman Commonwealth: *Every man the moſt capable of writing was the moſt engaged in buſineſs.** Commerce, or the labour and ſedulity of office, has engaged the attention of the men of beſt experience, and the information of the people has been left to thoſe, who have had leſs integrity or underſtanding to inform them.

I mention this as my apology for venturing to take up the pen, and to commit my thoughts to paper. When the rareſt maſters have laid down the pencil, it may be allowable for young eſſayiſts to extend the canvaſs, and expreſs a figure.

The Treaty of commerce and alliance on the part of theſe States with France, is the ſubject upon which I would propoſe to offer ſome conſiderations to the public. This ſubject has not been handled profeſſedly by any writer, and indeed little has been ſaid in any manner that has had relation to it.

I am induced to undertake a ſervice of this nature, at the preſent time, by believing that it will be uſeful to the people. Great-Britain, in her late advance to a negotiation, was willing to concede to theſe States almoſt every point, ſave that of Independence. It is probable, that in a ſhort time ſhe will be willing to concede even this point, on condition that we reſcind *the Treaty of commerce and alliance* on the part of theſe States with France. This treaty, to uſe a leſs elevated language, greatly *ſticks in her ſtomach*. She feels it as the whale feels the harpoon which the fiſherman has darted into her. She has laboured, groaned and complained of it in ſuch ſtrains, that we may eaſily perceive it is a mortal ſtab to her hope of ſubjugating this continent. It will be her firſt wiſh to pluck this *barbed iron* from her body, and ſhe will exert all her remaining power, life and action, to accompliſh it.

The independence of theſe States is an idea which ſhe cannot eaſily admit. Nevertheleſs it will become familiar to her, and I am perſuaded that the time is not far diſtant, when ſhe will expreſs herſelf willing to admit it, on condition that we relinquiſh our invidious, and, as ſhe will ſay, unnatural *alliance* with the Court of France. It is poſſible that, with the next reinforcement to her troops that ſhall arrive upon our coaſt, we may hear of new *Commiſſioners* to ſtipulate conditions, and to make an offer of this nature.

The whigs amongſt the *common people*, who are undoubtedly the moſt *honeſt people* of America, will reſent the idea, if *haſtily* and *barely* propoſed to them. But is it not greatly in the power of ſoft ſpeech and argument to recommend and dreſs a matter to the public? And are there not men upon this continent, who are willing and are able to give an offer of this nature ſoft ſpeech and argument?

There are men, who, from the firſt moment that we meditated a reſiſtance to the claim of Britain, have diſapproved of that reſiſtance. It was their language, that America was quite unequal to the taſk of carrying on a war, and that Britain, from her fleets and armies, and reſources, was invincible. Therefore, as we could not eaſily aſſert our freedom, we ought to reſt contented and be ſlaves. It has given theſe men the moſt acute pain to ſee the leaſt advantage in our favour, and to be acquainted with the leaſt circumſtance that could ſupport the hope of a proſperous iſſue to the conteſt. The idea of ſucceſs on our part involved in it a ſtrong reflection on their judgment, who had often told us, and, with a kind of diabolical pretence to inſpiration, almoſt propheſied that finally we ſhould be overcome by Britain. It was their full opinion, and their ſtrong aſſertion, that France, from whom we ſeemed to hope for aid, would never dare to give it. She was made to tremble at the frown of Britain, and, whatever ſhe might ſeem to promiſe, would never have the confidence to appear in our behalf.

The generoſity of France in taking us by the hand, and entering into a treaty of commerce and alliance with us, was greatly unexpected, and at the ſame time greatly irritating to theſe men. Their reſentment has been almoſt carried off from theſe States, to that power which has been a late and immediate cauſe of diſappointment to their wiſhes. Againſt this power it will be the object of their induſtry, by every calumny, ſurmiſe and art, to excite our apprehenſions. By every feeling of their nature, they are hoſtile to the alliance, and by tooth, and foot and nail, and the aſperity of language, will endeavour the deſtruction of it.

Theſe of whom I ſpeak are *open* and *avowed* tories. But there are others of a more amphibious and diſputed nature, called *moderate* men, who, though they may not be oppoſed to the cauſe for which America has drawn the ſword, yet have high ideas of the power of Britain, and entertain a predilection for her. Should ſhe propoſe to guarantee our independence, every thing, in their opinion, will be gained for which we have contended. They will be diſpoſed to inſinuate a thouſand tender and perſuaſive things in favour of her friendſhip. The nation of Great-Britain was once a generous and brave nation; and though the King and Miniſtry have diſcovered, in this affair, conſiderable obſtinacy, yet the people, if they could be properly inſtructed, are ſtill attached to virtue. The circumſtances of our quarrel have been neceſſary, in the courſe of things, to inſtitute a new dominion, and reſulted more from common paſſions, that from any great malignity in them to injure us, who were once their children, and may be ſtill their brothers. The revival of our old acquaintance with this people will be ſafe and pleaſant. It will be ſafe, becauſe their navy poſſeſſes the dominion of the ſea, and will be able to protect us. It will be pleaſant, becauſe they are a people of the ſame manners and the ſame language.

Shall it be urged to theſe, that a breach of faith with France is made the condition of a guarantee of independence to the States? It will be ſaid in anſwer, that fidelity belongs to individuals only, and has never found a place with nations, who are guided by the maxims of advantage, and do not ſcruple to reſcind the pact today which they had made yeſterday, if it ſhall be more the policy and intereſt of the moment. It ſuited France to take us by the hand in this debate, and if it ſuited her, ſhall we continue to beſeech her amity, when it has become our wiſeſt meaſure to relinquiſh the connection.

This reaſoning will be plauſible, and, like the ſpeeches of Calypſo, apt to ſteal upon the mind of every young Telemachus; nay, apt to ſteal upon the minds of thoſe of riper judgment, in whom the ſeeds of old affection may yet revive for Britain. The recollection of a native ground, or fields and towns which they have viſited, and acquaintances which they have formed with thoſe from England, will operate upon the minds of many, and make them tender to the thoughts of reconciliation.

The tories and the moderate men I call the *auxiliaries* of Britain to heave us from the ſide of France. There is yet another ſpecies of aſſiſtance which ſhe may employ in this affair: I do not mean the argumentum vi et armis, or, in other words, the ultima ratio regum, which ſhe has already tried, but the argumentum aureum, or the logic of a ſum of money, which Machiavel and other politicians have judged to be all-prevailing. When the hope of conqueſt by her arms has failed her, it will be natural to think of other means by which ſhe may effectuate her purpoſe.

It may be ſaid the virtue of America is made of *ſterner ſtuff* than to bend to any power of *gold*. I acknowledge, it is evinced by former inſtances that there is virtue in America. But is the virtue of one or two, or an hundred men, the virtue of the whole community? Or is it certain, that becauſe the liberality of Britain has been baffled hitherto, we ſhall in future time be proof to ſuch propoſals? She may another time have better fortune in her choice of individuals, upon whom to make experiment of applications of this nature. The time may yet become more favourable, though not with thoſe already tried, yet with others, who, though they have not equal influence, yet may be bought at leſs expence, and will do her, if not a greatly eminent, at leaſt a ſedulous and perſevering ſervice. Time changes manners.

I *would not take an oath* that there is half that virtue in the *towns* and trading *cities* of theſe States there was at the beginning of the conteſt. The unequal and perpetual drifting of the currency has thrown a fortune in the hands of this one and the other in ſo ſudden and extraordinary a manner, that, like the drawing of half a million in a lottery, it makes a noiſe amongſt us, and the emulation of every man is up by ſome means or other to be alike ſucceſsful. He has made his fortune, I muſt make my fortune, are phraſeologies ſo common, that the ear is ſtruck with them in every converſation. The idea catches like the *electric fluid*, and every man muſt ſcheme, cheat, *be bribed*, or ſpeculate, in order to enrich himſelf. In this ſtate and temper of the country, a *gratuity* will find its way with more readineſs than formerly, when rectitude of morals and plainneſs and ſimplicity of living were more in countenance among us than they ſeem to be at preſent.

Circumſtances may yet become more favourable to the acceptance of *gratuties* from Britain. When ſhe ſhall propoſe to guarantee our independence, there will be ſmoother ground whereon to tread by thoſe who ſhall engage to ſerve her. The work will not ſo glaringly offend the public intereſt. We have already ſeen that many things may plauſibly, though wickedly, be ſaid in its behalf; and hence it may not be altogether certain that the man who undertakes the taſk ſhall forfeit the eſteem and good opinion of the people. If ſo, there will be leſs ſecurity for the uprightneſs of the ſervants of the public; for it is the dread of popular odium that keeps the one half of mankind politically honeſt—Take this away, and you remove one powerful guardian of their virtue. In a caſe therefore where there is leſs danger of loſing popularity, there will be leſs unwillingneſs to bend to the propoſal of a ſmall *donation*.

It is, moreover, to be taken into view, that the ſervice to be rendered will not appear to many ſo heinouſly iniquitous as what before muſt have been executed. It will be thought a leſſer villainy to violate the *faith* of an *alliance*, than to ſtab the independence of a nation, and betray the very citadel which it poſſeſſes. If ſo, there may be thoſe who will undertake to do the one, though not to do the other. No man is at once bold and determined in the devious path of political diſhoneſty. He may conſent to do a ſmaller wickedneſs, who for a while would ſhudder at the perpetration of a greater. There is a correſpondence between the ſervice and the reward. If the reward is ſmall, the ſervice will be thought atrocious. If the reward is great, the ſervice, though unjuſtifiable, will gradually diminiſh and appear innocent. In the proſpect of a high temptation, a great iniquity is leſſened to a point, but a ſmall one diſappears altogether.

I advance it not as certain, what I know is but contingent, that the reinforcement every day expected on the coaſt will be accompanied with an embaſſy of new Commiſſioners, to offer to theſe States an acknowledgment of them as independent, on condition that we will withdraw ourſelves from our alliance with the Court of France. But if our exertions proſper for a little while longer, it is an offer which ſhe will undoubtedly be brought to make, and when brought to make it, there is all the reaſon in the world to believe ſhe will aſſiſt the negotiation with a quantity of *coin*.

It has been her declaration at ſeveral of the Courts of Europe, of whoſe attention in our favour it was her intereſt to deprive us, that ſhe means not to relinquiſh the idea of the poſſeſſion of America, but will undoubtedly accompliſh it by force or by *ſeduction*. The idea of ſucceſs by force will gradually deſert her, and in proportion will the idea of a conqueſt by *ſeduction* riſe upon her mind. Baffled in every enterprize by ſea and land, ſhe will remit a little the operations of her arms, and carry on a ſecret and unnoticed campaign by *gold*. I would ſparingly ſuggeſt the leaſt idea unfavourable to the virtue of my countrymen, but there are thoſe who apprehend that a campaign of this nature is not now to inſtitute. More, ſay they, of the *precious metals* has been inſinuated to the boſom of this country than people are aware of. *The myſtery of iniquity doth already work*, and *that wicked* ſhall be by and by *revealed*. For my own part I do not know how it may be; but would hope that it is rather the over-cautious fear of prudent perſons, than any ſound judgment founded on the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſuſpicious circumſtances. Nevertheleſs it cannot be amiſs to guard againſt what certainly is poſſible, and which, ſhould it exiſt in embryo, may yet come forth to give us trouble. Thoſe who are philoſophers enough to know what materials human nature is compoſed of, will entertain a jealouſy of what the beſt men may do in caſes of untried reſiſtance.

For theſe reaſons, and becauſe I am perſuaded that it would be fatal to the happineſs of this country to liſten to the ſiren voice of Britain, ſeducing us from that faith pledged to our great ally, I have propoſed to offer ſome things to brace the public mind againſt it; and at the ſame time to ſhew that we are ſafe and happy in our alliance with the court of France; and that it is our intereſt and our honour to ſupport it.

In theſe States, where every man may riſe to public ſtations, and is, or ought to be, acquainted with the public meaſures, it cannot be accounted arrogance to call himſelf a *politician*, and as it is in every place allowable that a man be conſcious of upright intentions, and profeſs integrity, it cannot be preſumption, or the boaſt of vanity, to ſay that he is *honeſt*. For theſe reaſons, and becauſe I am particularly fond of that apothegm known amongſt the common people, *honeſty is the beſt policy*, I ſhall from thence derive my ſignature, and in the courſe of theſe papers call myſelf THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* *Prudentiſſimus quiſque negotioſus maxime erat.*

JOHN BENEZET

HAS FOR SALE, clayed SUGARS in hogſheads and barrels; a few pipes of very excellent MADEIRA. Alſo a quantity of GLASS PHIALS, of different ſizes, in hogſheads. He continues to purchaſe LOAN-OFFICE CERTIFICATES bearing intereſt payable in France, alſo BILLS for intereſt due on ſuch Certificates, for which he gives the very higheſt advance. ¶

JAMES SLATER, BROKER,

IS REMOVED from Spruce-ſtreet to Water-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, oppoſite the Sign of the Tun, where he continues, as uſual, to buy and ſell all Sorts of Mens and Womens Wearing Apparel, Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, Dry Goods, &c. ‖ 4 W.

Montgomery, May 19, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given that all thoſe that are indebted to Chriſtopher Sower, printer, late of Germantown, Philadelphia county, either by bill, bond, note, or book debt, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber, in Montgomery townſhip, Philadelphia county. As he wants to ſettle off the confiſcated accounts as quick as poſſible, it is deſired that all people concerned will take notice; and thoſe that have not paid off the vendue accounts of the ſale of Sower's effects, are likewiſe deſired to make ſpeedy payment, to

GEORGE SMITH, agent for confiſcated eſtates, Philadelphia county.

Kent County, Maryland, May 20, 1779.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS TAKEN, ſuppoſed through miſtake, by a river craft, from Hollingſworth's wharf, about five or ſix weeks ago, a barrel directed for Joſeph Wilkinſon, tanner, at the Head of Cheſter, with red keel on the head, containing 25 dreſſed calf ſkins, one buſhel of ſalt in a bag, and 25 ½ lbs. ſugar in a keg; alſo, ſeven empty flour barrels marked M I on the head with chalk. Whoever hath taken the above goods, or can give information of the ſame, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber at the Head of Cheſter. ‖ JOSEPH WILKINSON.

Thornbury, Cheſter County, May 18, 1779.

WHEREAS CATHERINE my wife hath eloped from my bed and board without any juſt cauſe, on the 18th day of February laſt, with a Heſſian deſerter, who goes by the name of *Valentine Hertzoor*; therefore this is to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. PAUL RUSSEL. ¶

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

WHEN Quacks and Empirics abound, and Apothecaries have full employ, we may without further enquiry infer that many of the people are ſick, and that the climate or the ſeaſon is very unhealthy. We may form a proper judgment of the ſtate of the body politic on the ſame grounds; for in a ſick diſordered State, there are generally ſo many political quacks as there are medical ones in a ſickly climate or ſeaſon. No one will preſume to ſay that theſe States are in high political health; if any one ſhould, the numberleſs preſcriptions publiſhed and publiſhing weekly, and even daily, would contradict him. In a word, political quackery ſeems to be next to rapacity and diſſipation, the rage or madneſs of the day. To detect and expoſe impoſtors and quacks muſt certainly be a uſeful ſervice to the public, whether they are medical or political, more peculiarly the latter, as the miſchief done by them is more general and extenſive, and their practice ſuch as tends to corrupt the whole body politic, and to poiſon the very firſt principles of moral honeſty. With a real and ardent deſire of rendering all the ſervice in my power to my country, I ſhall in this and two or three future papers expoſe to view the wicked, diſhoneſt, and fatal tendency of ſeveral late publications. I ſhall begin with Honeſtus, whoſe piece, taken from the Connecticut Courant of April 13th, was re-publiſhed in your laſt Pennſylvania Gazette. I am induced to give this gentleman precedence for ſeveral reaſons, ſince by his ſtile and manner of addreſs and reaſoning I diſcover him to be above the common level of political quacks. He has given us ſeveral accurate and elaborate calculations; and, from the parade of his notes and quotations, his ability as a financier may appear to the public in a very favourable point of view: However, it ſeems to me that his addreſs and reaſoning is better calculated for the meridian of the State he writes in, than for the States in general---he exhibits much apparent candour and zeal for the intereſt of America, and I have no doubt of his ſincerity, but ſincerely lament that the principles he ſets out with are neither juſt nor honourable, but ſuch as muſt, if admitted, firſt deceive, and then ruin and diſgrace this country for ever. The deſign of this writer appears to be to perſuade the inhabitants of theſe States that their public debt is but a triffe, that the war is nearly at an end, and that our enemies are in the moſt wretched and reduced circumſtances, that we are under no neceſſity of a foreign loan, and further that it would be dangerous and bad policy to procure one. I have been putting on my political ſpectacles for the diſcovery of theſe objects, but cannot for my life ſee them diſtinctly in the ſame point of view as he has done. Men are born with different lineaments in their faces, and there is an infinite variety in the works of the Deity, from whence it has been uſual to account for the different ſentiments of mankind, on almoſt every ſubject. In the preſent inſtance I would not wander into the wide field of uncertain opinion, or make aſſertions that have nothing but the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion for their ſupport; though men differ, yet there is ſome certainty in the world. Experience and matters of fact are the beſt guides to the human mind, they will ſtand, when the moſt ingenious hypotheſes are rejected. This writer begins by telling us, "that though Congreſs have determined to ſupport and redeem their currency, and have taken their meaſures for that purpoſe, yet they (perſons of different characters) ſeem to heſitate with regard to the iſſue."—And pray, what has been the iſſue already in conſequence of theſe meaſures? why they have brought us to the brink of ruin, there never was an inſtance of ſuch a rapid depreciation and in ſo ſhort a time —the public were deceived, and their confidence in our currency deſtroyed.

If this Gentleman's reaſoning is admitted as juſt, no one can any longer heſitate, ſince his calculations are all founded on the ſuppoſition that the currency is to be redeemed at ten for one, or one thouſand per cent. diſcount, that being nearly the rate of exchange at the time he wrote; but were he to calculate quarterly, his next publication in July will probably be twenty for one, and ſo on. Every one will agree with him in the neceſſity there is "of laying high taxes and of diſcharging the public debt as faſt as poſſible." But there is a wide difference between diſcharging a debt by honourable payment, and the wiping it out with the ſponge of inſolvency and paying but two, or perhaps one ſhilling in the pound, whilſt we boaſt of having an eſtate vaſtly more than ſufficient for the whole. It was with no ſmall pleaſure I read the obſervations of this writer on the affairs of Connecticut, that "their inhabitants and the number of their cattle and horſes are conſiderably increaſed, the quantity of ſeed put into the ground the laſt ſeed time is ſuppoſed to exceed what has ever been covered in the earth at any one time before."—Other States can truly ſay, their cattle and horſes are conſiderably dininiſhed, and as to agriculture, there is no compariſon to be made between the preſent and paſt times. I do not doubt of the truth of this writer's aſſertions on this head, but I am obliged to ſay, that the ideas he endeavours to give of our ſituation in general are extremely unjuſt and dangerous, and ſuch that, if they generally prevail, muſt inevitably ruin this country.

It will be agreed by every one, that let a ſtate be indebted to ever ſo great an amount, if the ſum owed either in gold, ſilver or paper, be and remain in the ſtate, and if the ſame be equally divided among all the inhabitants in juſt proportion to the ſums to be collected from each of them individually—there can in ſuch caſe be no kind of difficulty in taxing at once up to the full amount of the debt. But this not being the caſe with theſe ſtates at preſent, the very ground on which this writer proceeds fails at the firſt, and his arguments fall of courſe. The paper iſſued by Congreſs, as well as the Loan-Office certificates, like all other paper, are free to be purchaſed by foreigners, as well as citizens of theſe ſtates. The fact is, large ſums of both have been purchaſed by foreigners and are now in foreign parts. In the next place, it will not be pretended that what remains among us is equally divided, and it is very eaſy to foreſee, that from the moment the quantity is leſſened by taxing, the remainder muſt appreciate and the diviſion of the money become daily more unequal. Suppoſe, at the end of this campaign, the debt of theſe ſtates ſhould collectively amount to three hundred millions of dollars, and that we ſhould be bleſſed with peace at the cloſe of it (would to God the latter of theſe events was as certain as the former) in ſuch caſe, what will be our ſituation as to debt. Three hundred millions of dollars in paper, either in bills or Loan-Office certificates, will be in the hands of the citizens of theſe States and of foreigners. The faith of theſe States is pledged to redeem this ſum in Spaniſh milled dollars, or in gold and ſilver equivalent. If none of this paper ſhould at that time be abroad, and if every individual of theſe States poſſeſſed his equal proportion of it, the whole affair would be extremely eaſy and ſimple; but as that will not be the caſe then, it is not now, and as every day is carrying us further from it, let us enquire what will be our real ſituation at that wiſhed for period, and what conſequences are neceſſarily to be expected. Three hundred millions of dollars is equal to ninety millions of pounds, lawful money, at ſix ſhillings the dollar—to one hundred and twelve millions and five hundred thouſand pounds, Pennſylvania currency—to one hundred and twenty millions of pounds New-York currency—and to ſixty-ſeven millions five hundred thouſand pounds ſterling. I will ſtop in my calculation here, and enquire what this writer means by the phraſe, the firſt time I have met with it, *preſent currency*, and what he would have to be underſtood by his conſtantly reſting all his arguments on a diſcount of ten for one, or a thouſand per cent. diſcount. Does he mean that the holders of the bills and loan-office certificates, whether citizens of theſe States or foreigners, ſhall for every dollar received by them in paper on the faith of the United States—does he mean, I ſay, that it ſhall be exchanged for a Spaniſh milled dollar, and they ſhall be paid in lieu thereof, ſilver equal-to 7d one-fifth lawful money, or 9d half-penny New-York currency, or 9d Pennſylvania, or 5d. 3-10ths ſterling; and that the *Widows and Orphans* ſhall be paid their dower and legacies on that ſcale; and that thoſe who early lent their ſilver and gold, or paper when paſſing equivalent to ſpecie, ſhall be paid off at that rate? If this is his meaning, what pity he has not ventured to ſpeak out, and clearly to demonſtrate to the people at large that ſuch a proceeding is conſiſtent with good faith, with public honour and juſtice. Had he done this, what thanks would not have been due to him? How would the hundreds of thouſands amaſſed by ſpeculators, engroſſers and monopolizers have ſhrunk, as at the touch of a magic wand, into as many ſhillings? Had he done this, or if he does it hereafter, he will not only out-do all preceding financiers in every part or age of the world, but lay the axe to the root of all future ſpeculating and monopolizing, and at once ſtrike that noxious race of leeches, now gorging themſelves with the vital blood of theſe States, out of exiſtence.

As to the public debt, there is not the leaſt ſhadow of a doubt, provided we had able financiers, that no country in the world can pay their debt better than America;—yet I cannot think with Honeſtus, that we ſhall be able to pay it in ſo ſhort a time as he mentions. However, there are ſundry public expences which neither this writer nor myſelf know any thing about. Does he know what our Plenipotentiary and *four Commiſſioners* now all at Paris expend for us? From the beſt authority, I am informed three thouſand pounds ſterling per ann. has been propoſed as a ſalary for each. Other ſums probably will be added to this ſalary, for Secretaries, &c. &c. &c. A moderate computation will make the amount no leſs than twenty thouſand pounds ſterling per annum;—to this we may add what is due in Europe for all the ſtores, arms and ammunition, we have received from thence. If the difficulty of making remittances and the few articles we have at preſent to remit be conſidered, it will appear no eaſy matter to extricate ourſelves from this burden. I ſhall poſtpone what I have further to ſay on American affairs till next week.—As I mean nothing but the public good, and to throw light on ſome ſubjects of great importance to the welfare of the community, I ſhall be happy to have the ſerious attention of all real friends to this country. AMERICANUS.

Philadelphia, May 22, 1779.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 15.

Laſt Sunday an expreſs arrived here from Hampton, informing of a number of the Britiſh fleet appearing off Old-Point-Comfort, conſiſting of four men of war, ſixteen tranſport ſhips, ſeven tenders and one galley, with upwards of 2000 men, and about 100 flat-bottom boats. The next day they landed their troops, who took the Fort at Portſmouth, burnt ſeveral houſes, and alſo deſtroyed a number of veſſels there. The officer who commanded in the fort, finding the enemy ſo far ſuperior to him in point of numbers, was obliged to retreat from it, after ſpiking up the cannon. The enemy have ſince marched and taken the town of Suffolk, and burnt a conſiderable part thereof, committing many forced ravages, plundering, burning and deſtroying every thing on their way thither.

Extract of a letter from Col. Lawſon, to his Excellency the Governor, dated Smithfield, May 13, 1779.

"I preſume your Excellency, by this time, is pretty well informed of the ſtrength and movements of the enemy. From accounts which I have received, the cruel and horrid depredations and rapine committed on the unfortunate and defenceleſs inhabitants who have fallen within their reach, exceed almoſt any thing yet heard of within the circle of their tragic diſplay of ſavage barbarity!—Houſhold furniture, ſtock of all kinds, houſes, and in ſhort almoſt every ſpecies of periſhable property, are effectually deſtroyed, with unrelenting fury, by thoſe devils incarnate; murder, rape, rapine, and violence fill up the the dark catalogue of their deteſtable tranſactions!—They ſurpriſed and took a ſmall body of Frenchmen, at the Great Bridge, whom they murdered immediately on the ſpot, to the amount of ſeven.—The feelings of humanity are deeply wounded with reflections on the various and pointed cruelties exerciſed towards our ſuffering countrymen, and call aloud for the moſt vigorous and ſpirited exertions.—The militia at this place, on being informed that arms were coming down for them, are much ſpirited up, and poſſeſs the greateſt deſire of revenge and retaliation."

Extract of another letter from the ſame gentleman.

"On my way down from Smithfield, towards Suffolk, I met numbers of the unfortunate inhabitants flying from the rapid approach of the enemy, with ſuch circumſtances of diſtreſs as language cannot paint.—I feel no pleaſure (I believe your Excellency will think) in enumerating and dwelling upon the diſtreſſes of our countrymen and fellow creatures, but, on the preſent occaſion, they exceed any thing in imagination. The enemy are now in poſſeſſion of Suffolk, a part of which is actually in flames, and the whole will probably be ſo in a ſmall time."

BOSTON, *May 10.*

Advices from Holland, of December 20, aſſure us, that the merchants of Amſterdam, Dort and Rotterdam, have preſented a ſecond memorial to their High Mightineſſes the States General, repeating their importunities for juſtice in the caſe of the ſeizure of their veſſels by the Britiſh. They alſo addreſſed the Prince Stadtholder on the ſame ſubject,

"The unjuſt proceedings," ſay they, "towards the navigation and commerce of the inhabitants of this Republic by the Engliſh have already neceſſitated the concerned to claim the interpoſition of your Highneſs. We hoped that your applications by M. le Ce de Welderen, your Envoy at the Court of London, would have effected an inſtant reſtitution, and future ſecurity to our trade. But we find with concern, that your moſt ſerious repreſentations to the Britiſh Miniſtry have only produced a bare injunction to the Admiralty of England, to reſtore ſuch veſſels as have not been loaded with ſhip timber or ſtores, and that inſtead of making reparation for damages in the caſe of thoſe few which were diſcharged, they continue to commit the ſame hoſtilities to our flag. We are informed that their Miniſtry mean to ſeize and confiſcate all ſuch cargoes as they may chuſe to conſider as French property. A conduct ſo diametrically oppoſed to the right of nations, and the marine treaty of 1764, wounds and deſtroys every principle of equity. The experience of the years 1746, 48, 56 and 58, convinces us how fatal this may be to our commerce, ſince the rapacious injuſtice of the Engliſh coſt us in thoſe inſtances forty millions. The value of the ſhips and cargoes now detained in England is already conſiderable. The ſeamen, already ſcarce in this Republic, are debauched into the Engliſh ſervice, and our flag, ſo reſpected from one end of the world to the other, languiſhes in inactivity, becauſe it is no longer ſecure. Imploring again the ſovereign and efficacious protection of your Highneſs, we are impreſſed with a dread of the abſolute ruin of our nation, if we perſiſt in the principles of forbearance, which we ſeem to have adopted; and rely on the power of the States General, and the determination of the inhabitants, ſhould it become neceſſary to defend their indepenidence againſt the injuries of an inſolent power. We therefore beſeech you to protect our commerce; to redreſs the wrongs we now ſuffer; to prevent greater being done; and to take all ſuch meaſures as your wiſe precaution may judge agreeable to the true intereſts of the Republic."

The Cabinet at St. James's having thought it prudent to pay ſome attention to the memorials which have been preſented to his Britiſh Majeſty by their High Mightineſſes,

The Earl of Suffolk gave the following anſwer:

"I have had the honor of laying before the King, my Maſter, the memorials which your High Mightineſſes have addreſſed to him. His Majeſty charges me to inform you, that he obſerves with extreme ſatisfaction that they underſtand in their true light the orders which he has given for the diſcharging the veſſels mentioned in your memorial. The principles of equity which ever animate him, have induced him to direct that all veſſels, *not having contraband lading*, belonging to the ſubjects of their High Mightineſſes, ſhould be inſtantly diſcharged; and that his officers ſhould give no interruption to the *lawful* trade of your Republic. His Majeſty wiſhed to ſatisfy even the minuteſt ſubjects of complaint, and if any yet continue, they muſt be attributed to the inevitable incidents of war. He is ever diſpoſed to give you proofs of his moderation and juſtice; and I declare to you in his name, that tho' the intereſt of his kingdoms requires that he ſhould oppoſe as far as he can the importation, into the ports of France, of any military or naval ſtores; he will nevertheleſs pay great attention to the rights and flag of your Mightineſſes, and adhere ſtrictly to the ſtipulations and ſpirit of treaties ſubſiſting between Great-Britain and the States General."

This anſwer was far from ſatisfying the people of Holland. It appeared to the Republic filled with illuſive proteſtations, and void of any aſſurances on what they might rely for future ſecurity. In its ambiguity it ſeemed to require them to break off all communication with the preſent enemies of Britain. After the experience the merchants had of the inſolence of that nation, could they confide in unmeaning promiſes of adhering to treaties which its intereſt or pride had ſo often induced them to forget? What then have we to do in the imminent danger that ſurrounds us? Compelled, though with reluctance, to take ſome deciſion between France and England, which both will conſider as important to its intereſts, to which ſhall Holland join its ſtrength and riches? She ought to be aſſured that France will exert her addreſs, and if neceſſary her force, to compel her to decide. The weighty and repeated repreſentations of her Ambaſſador to the States General on this ſubject, leaves no doubt of the diſpoſitions of the Court of Verſailles. Suppoſe even ſhe ſhould leave us to be tranquil ſpectators of her diſpute with England, what will become of our immenſe trade with her ſubjects? We have only airy promiſes of ſecurity to truſt to, and without this trade how will our exiſtence be reduced? Theſe weighty conſiderations do not however influence the minds of every one in this republic. Great-Britain has yet ſome partizans, who attribute the inſults done to our flag to the indiſcretion of ſome Engliſh Captains. They think it more prudent to ſubmit to the tyrannic impoſition, or at leaſt to wait till their laſt aſſurances are violated,—before we oppoſe our arms to ſo formidable a power. But the moſt ſenſible of our politicians judge otherwiſe: They inſiſt that neutrality in ſuch circumſtances would deſtroy our importance. That we ought, as independent States, and a commercial people, to riſque ſome preſent advantages, and employ all our ſtrength to humble a power which threatens to deſtroy the exiſtence of every other.

A third memorial has appeared, more preſſing than the other two, addreſſed to the Prince Stadtholder, by the united merchants of all the principal cities of the Republic. They complain bitterly of the anſwer given by the Engliſh Miniſter to their High Mightineſſes. "It is, ſay they, a moſt manifeſt infraction of the treaties ſubſiſting. The commerce of Holland has for its baſis treaties which cannot be ſubject to vague and arbitrary conſtructions. Our complaints are the more juſt, as Great-Britain has, becauſe of its impotence, more regard for the flags of other nations who have not the benefit of ſimilar treaties, but who have made more forcible applications than we have.—Great Prince, ſay they in the concluſion of the memorial, it is from you that we claim to be avenged for ſo glaring a piracy. It is high time to reſtore freedom to our trade; the Americans, the French, and Spain herſelf will ſupport us, the moment we avail ourſelves of their good diſpoſitions. By avenging our cauſe, theſe powers will defend their own, they will compel Great-Britain (who now feels no reſtraint) at length to pay ſome reſpect to the rights of nations, &c."

A perſon who left England not long ago, and came here by the way of Bermuda, informs, that he heard a gentleman of character, and well acquainted with public buſineſs declare, that no more troops were to be ſent to America; that the Britiſh government were heartily tired of the war, as every body knew, who had the leaſt knowledge

of the ſtate of things at Court; and that it was not doubted but public diſpatches would ſoon be ſent to America, upon a plan of accommodation, and with a clear offer of independence to the United States.

Laſt Friday the privateer brig Pallas, belonging to Newbury-Port, returned there from a cruize, during which ſhe has made two prizes, one a veſſel laden with ſalt, the other a ſhip from Liverpool, richly loaded.

Letters from Connecticut, and from good authority, confirm the account that the enemy are moving from Long Iſland to New-York; they alſo mention that two hundred ſquare-rigged tranſports, proviſioned for 65 days, were at the wharves and in the harbour of that city, taking on board troops, baggage, &c.—that ſome noted tories there, who cannot be in want of money, are advertiſing their eſtates for ſale; that ſeveral ſoldiers have been puniſhed by authority for calling particular citizens rebels, an appellation that is no more indulged in that city. We are ſtill on our guard, knowing that a little time muſt more fully explain theſe appearances and movements.

The following articles are taken from a Waterford (Iriſh) paper of February 23d.—viz.

LONDON.

Feb. 16. A guard, both horſe and foot, was placed before the houſe lately occupied by Sir Hugh Palliſer, in Pall Mall, which went off about one, ſoon after which, the mob having firſt broke all the windows of that houſe, proceeded to break open the door, deſtroyed great part of the furniture, and threw the reſt out of the windows. The guard was again ſent for, and ſeveral of the rioters taken in the houſe and committed to priſon.

The windows and doors of Lord George Germaine's houſe in Pall Mall were likewiſe demoliſhed.

Moſt of the windows of the Admiralty were deſtroyed by the mob, who took the gates from the hinges, and thereby got into the court yard. The houſes there occupied by Lord Sandwich and Sir Hugh Palliſer ſuffered moſt.

About three o'clock an attack was made upon Lord North's houſe, in Downing-ſtreet, where the rioters, after breaking the windows, burſt open the ſhutters, and attempted to get into the houſe. In about half an hour a ſmall party of foot guards appeared, which was ſoon followed by a detachment of horſe. Juſtice Adlington attended at Lord North's houſe, and read the riot act. Sixteen of the ringleaders were ſecured, and the reſt ſuffered to eſcape.

NEW-LONDON, *May* 11.

Laſt Wedneſday night ſome villains ſtole a ſloop, burthen about 40 tons, from a wharff in this town and went off undiſcovered. We learn that ſhe was the next day met by two armed whaleboats near Gardiner's Iſland, who took the veſſel and ſent her into Myſtic-River; but the people got aſhore on Gardiner's Iſland, and eſcaped.

Sunday laſt, the privateer ſloop Eagle, Capt. Edward Conkling, then cruizing off Point-Judith, took ſix ſail of veſſels, chiefly ſmall, except one of them, which was loaded with Weſt-India goods.——The manning ſo many veſſels, reduced the crew on board the privateer to 15, whilſt the number of priſoners on board were 16; who, taking advantage of this circumſtance in their favour, fell upon, and murdered the whole of the ſloop's crew, except two boys; many of them were mangled in a moſt ſavage manner after they had ſurrendered. They then retook one of the veſſels; but it was again taken by the Hancock and Beaver privateers, and ſent into Stonington, where the ſix prizes have arrived. The Eagle was carried into New-Port. Capt. Conkling's death is much regretted by all that knew him. He was a humane and worthy man, and a brave officer.

Laſt Tueſday was ſent into port by the Hancock and Beaver privateers, the letter of marque brig Bellona (one of the noted Goodrich's fleet) mounting 12 guns, but has ports for 18. She was from Bermuda, bound to New-York, laden with Weſt-India goods, and was taken off Sandy Hook.

FISH-KILL, *May* 20.

We have juſt heard, that one of the enemy's ſhips have landed a party of men at Tappan-Landing, where they have burnt a few houſes, and carried off ſome cattle. It is reported further, that another party had gone on a plundering expedition to Hackinſack. Farther particulars we have not been able to learn.

Britiſh deſerters, we learn, are daily coming in to our ſeveral poſts; while we aim, for their encouragement, at uſing them well, let us not exceed, let us be cautious: Many of them, we have already experienced, are villains; and ſome, very probably, are encouraged to come out and mix with us, to ſerve the baſe purpoſes of the enemy. One of thoſe who lately murdered Capt. Hopper was a Britiſh deſerter, who had been uſed well at his houſe. A correſpondent judiciouſly obſerves, "That as many, or all, of the Britiſh who deſert to us are either farmers or mechanics, let them be ſent to perſons of approved political principles and good morals, who will employ them in their reſpective profeſſions, pay them wages, and look well to them; but by no means ſuffer them to roam at large through the country, or go near our camps. If they have been bad, this line of conduct may reform them, and make them uſeful members of ſociety, or keep them from being pernicious. If they are idle, and won't accept of employment, they are to be ſuſpected, and treated as pernicious vagrants."

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.

At a numerous Town-Meeting in the State-Houſe Yard Yeſterday Afternoon—General Roberdeau in the Chair, ſeveral judicious and ſpirited Reſolves were entered into for reducing the Prices of Goods and Proviſions, ſupporting the Currency, and reforming Abuſes. Committees were choſen for the Purpoſes of carrying the Reſolves into Execution, who are to report their Proceedings to the next General Town-Meeting. *The Particulars of this Meeting will be inſerted in our next.*

The Committees appointed at the above Meeting are to meet at 9 o'Clock this Morning, at the Coffee-houſe.

We learn from Great-Egg-Harbour, that on Friday laſt a brig of 16 guns, from Jamaica for New-York, with about 160 hogſheads of rum, &c. on board, was drove aſhore near that place, when the crew, to lighten her, threw three or four guns overboard, and ſtarted about 14 hogſheads of rum; but being boarded by people from the ſhore, ſhe was taken proper care of, is ſince got off, and part of her cargo landed.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Hoyſteid Hacker, to the Hon. Navy Board, E. Department, dated Bedford, May 11, 1779.

"I have the pleaſure of informing you, that on Friday the 7th inſtant I fell in with, and after an obſtinate engagement took, the brigantine Diligence, of 12 guns and 53 men, a King's veſſel, and fitted by the Admiral. In the engagement I had two men killed and twelve wounded, two of which have ſince died of their wounds, viz. Mr. James Rogers, ſailing-maſter, and Mr. Chelſon, Lieut. of marines. The enemy had eight killed and nineteen wounded, three of which are ſince dead. The engagement happened in ſoundings between Cape Charles and one of the Capes of Delaware, but being chaced by a ſhip, brig and ſloop, ſoon after the engagement, and the wind being weſterly, I was obliged to run eaſtward, and weſterly winds prevailing prevented my getting weſtward.

My ſails and rigging being much damaged, boom badly wounded, rendered the ſloop quite unfit to keep the ſea, I thought it beſt to ſteer for Bedford; and this morning, after making the land, we fell in with and retook a large ſchooner from Charleſtown, with 520 caſks rice, and have anchored her in a ſafe port. The brigantine is a fine veſſel and faſt ſailer; ſhe has on board proviſions for a two months cruize. I ſhall be happy to obey your Honors by the bearer, Mr. Proud, how I am to conduct with the prizes and with the wounded priſoners; the well priſoners I ſhall forward to Howland's Ferry, in order to get them exchanged by the way of Providence. I have given Mr. Proud an account of the condition the ſloop is in, and muſt beg to refer to him for further particulars."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Saturday, May 22, 1779.

"The town is nearly clear of all kind of goods, and many families have moved out; many more daily moving. The militia are getting under arms, and ſeem willing to march in freely, if required. Our laſt advices from below are from Hampton, dated on Tueſday night, after burning Suffolk, and ſome Whig's houſes in its vicinity, the enemy divided their force there, and marched part for South Quay, and part for Smithfield, a little town higher up James river. At the latter place our militia were collecting, tolerably well armed, and to all appearance anxious to meet the barbarians, who were committing the moſt cruel and wanton outrages on their defenceleſs neighbours and countrymen. I wiſh not unjuſtly to brand even an enemy with cruelty and inhumanity, but alas! ſtubborn facts too fully juſtify the charge.—A gentleman from near Suffolk aſſures me, they dragged a gentleman of conſequence, in both public and private life (who is an inhabitant of Nanſemond county, and an old acquaintance of yours, therefore it would be painful for me to particularize him) together with his daughters from their houſe, and carried them on board their ſhipping, and there, while the wretched father was loaded with chains, on board the ſame veſſel, the ſtill more wretched daughters (if more wretched it was poſſible to be) became victims to the luſt of thoſe monſters of Hell. Captain Davis was ſhot down, as he ſat in his room with his family, although he made no reſiſtance. Miſs D——s, a young lady of great merit, who was carried away on board their fleet, has not been heard of ſince. If theſe things don't rouſe America, we ought to be forever ſlaves. Archy Gamble was nigh being taken, but is happily juſt now returned. He ſays the Virginians are marching from every quarter, and revenge is in every mouth.

"Several deſerters came from the enemy, alſo a Frenchman, whom they had taken in the Bay, from whom we learn the foregoing particulars. The old ſcoundrel Goodrich is with them, and as inſolent as ever. Our town will be cleared of ſtores and goods in a day or two, and then if they viſit us, we will give them a warm reception. It is time Whigs ſhould rouſe; we have been too long languid and ſupine."

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, holden at Eaſton, for the county of Northampton, on the 17th inſtant, before the Juſtices of the Supreme Court; William M'Koy, Daniel Monaghan and Patrick Drogan, late ſoldiers in the Pennſylvania troops, being indicted for wilful murder, committed on the body of Samuel Seely, in the townſhip of Lower-Smithfield, were found guilty. Theſe criminals will ſuffer death on Saturday the 12th day of June next.

In CONGRESS, *22d May*, 1779.

Reſolved, That all continental officers who are or may be exchanged and not continued in the ſervice be, after ſuch exchange, conſidered as ſupernumerary officers, and entitled to the pay provided by a reſolution of Congreſs of the 24th of November laſt.

NOVEMBER 24th, 1778.

Whereas, from the alteration of the eſtabliſhment and other cauſes, many valuable officers have and may be omitted in the new arrangement, as being ſupernumerary, who from their conduct and ſervices are entitled to the honorable notice of Congreſs, and to a ſuitable proviſion until they can return to civil life with advantage,

Reſolved therefore, That Congreſs gratefully acknowledge the faithful ſervices of ſuch officers, and that all ſupernumerary officers be entitled to one year's pay of their commiſſions reſpectively, to be computed from the times ſuch officers had leave of abſence from the Commander in Chief on this account: And Congreſs do earneſtly recommend to the ſeveral States to which ſuch officers belong, to make ſuch farther proviſion for them as their reſpective circumſtances and merits entitle them to.

Extract from the Minutes;
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT of the State returns his moſt ſincere Thanks to the Gentlemen of the Militia of all Ranks, both Officers and Privates, to Captain MORRIS, and the Gentlemen of the Light-Horſe, for their very reſpectable Appearance on Monday laſt.—Such a Spirit, after a four Years War, muſt ſhew America invincible, and ſtrike all its Enemies, both public and private, with Deſpondency.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation and Tract of LAND, ſituate in Cheſter county, about 40 miles from Philadelphia, 16 from Wilmington, 13 from Newport, and 10 from Newark, containing about 260 acres, about one half whereof is cleared, and the other half good woodland. Said plantation is accommodated with an excellent ſtream of water, ſufficient for mills or any other water-works, which ſtream waters about 30 acres of good meadow, and as much more may be made and watered by ſeveral leſſer ſtreams of water. There are on ſaid plantation, a frame houſe, with two rooms on a floor and a chimney in each, a new log barn, and an apple-orchard of above 100 bearing apple-trees. The title indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may be informed of the price, conditions of ſale, and other particulars, by applying to Mr. ALEXANDER TODD, Merchant, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, or Mr. JAMES BUTLAND, Lace-maker, in Second-ſtreet, below the Bridge, or Mr. JOHN JERVIS, Tavern-keeper, at the Sign of the Coneſtogoe Waggon, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ‡

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE,

MAY 22, 1779.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the Commiſſioners appointed to deſtroy the Emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, taken out of Circulation by a Reſolution of Congreſs, have entered upon that Buſineſs, and already burned near Half a Million of Dollars: And the Commiſſioners of Loans, Collectors of the Continental Tax, &c. in the reſpective States, are requeſted to ſend in to this Office the Sums on Hand of thoſe Emiſſions, as ſpeedily as poſſible, agreeable to the Inſtructions they have received from the Board of Treaſury.

F. HOPKINSON,
Treaſurer of Loans.

*** The Printers throughout the States are requeſted to inſert this Advertiſement in their reſpective News-papers.

STYNER AND CIST

HAVE removed their Printing-Office to the Houſe of Mr. Frederick Kuhl, on the Eaſt Side of Second-ſtreet, four Doors above Race-ſtreet: Where they have for Sale, Engliſh and German School-Books, ſuch as Teſtaments, Pſalters, Spelling Books, New-England and American Primers: likewiſe Writing-Paper, Ink-Powder, Quills, Sealing-Wax, Wafers, Slate-Pencils, &c. &c. *N. B.* They give the higheſt Price for clean LINEN RAGS.

May 22, 1779.

STOLEN, laſt night, out of the ſtable at General Mifflin's plantation, near the Falls of Schuylkill, a black HORSE, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a little hip-ſhot, the hair rubbed off the bone, on the off ſide, about the ſize of a penny, and a ſwitch tail; he is middling lengthy bodied, has a ſwing trot, is about 14 hands and an inch high, and is ſix years old this ſpring. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief be convicted, ſhall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horſe, paid by Captain *RIVERS*, living in Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, Philadelphia. †

WHEREAS *THOMAS BEANS*, of Abington, and *JOHN SOMMERS*, of the Manor of Moreland, in the county of Philadelphia, upon their humble petitions preferred to the General Aſſembly of this ſtate, have ſeverally obtained leave to bring in a bill "to eſtabliſh and confirm "their reſpective eſtates, in ſeveral lands and tenements in "this ſtate, the title deeds for the ſame being much defaced by "accident," and at the ſame time were ordered to give public notice in ſome of the Engliſh and German newſpapers of their ſaid application to the Aſſembly, &c. NOW, in compliance with the ſaid order, it is hereby publiſhed, that the lands of the ſaid *Thomas Beans* are ſituate and bounded as followeth, viz. 145 acres in Abington aforeſaid, by him purchaſed of Henry Shiſler and wife, bounded by land of Richard Whitton, the Townſhip Line or Road between Abington and Lower Dublin, lands of William Roberts, Thomas King and Moſes Vancourt, and by Pennypack creek; 112½ acres in Southampton townſhip, in the county of Bucks, purchaſed of Elizabeth Fletcher, bounded by lands of the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe, of Daniel Hoogland and Wilhelmus Cornell, by the Street Road, and lands of Stephen Watts and Charles Garriſon; and 200 acres and 52 perches of land in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, purchaſed of Thomas Dungan and wife, bounded by the middle of the ſaid ſtreet road, oppoſite to the lands of Thomas Craven, John Brooks and Giles Craven, by another road oppoſite to lands of Daniel Longſtreth, and by lands of Joſeph Hart, Jonathan Walton and Thomas Dungan. AND that the lands of the ſaid *John Sommers* are ſituate in the ſaid Manor of Moreland, and bounded as followeth, 92 acres joining Samuel Swift, William Walton, Jonathan Wilſon, a road to Newtown, and Henry Walton's land. About ſeven acres at a place called Smithfield, adjoining the ſaid Newtown road and lands of John Briton and Iſaac Comely. One acre and 22 perches, joining the road to the Crooked Billet, by the ſaid Newtown road, and the ſaid John Briton. Eighty-two perches of land, adjoining the ſaid Henry Walton and John Dorley. ¶ 6 W.

Greenwich, May 21, 1779.

WHEREAS ſundry wearing apparel, in a portmanteau, was found in Roxbury townſhip, Morris county, New-Jerſey, in April laſt, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen and concealed in the woods by a certain John Harris, a deſerter from the firſt Jerſey regiment, containing the following articles, viz. a ſcarlet coat with ſilver buttons marked No. 7; one buff and two half ſilk ſtreaked jackets; one pair of linen breeches and two pair of ſilk ſtockings. Whoever has loſt the above deſcribed apparel, on proving his property and paying charges within three months from the above date, may have them again, by applying to the ſubſcriber in Greenwich, Suſſex county and State aforeſaid, otherwiſe they will be ſold at public vendue, to defray the charges.

§ 6 W. MATTHIAS SHIPMAN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time in April, 1779, a bright bay MARE, four years old, 14 hands high, a blaze in her face, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

CAME to the plantation of SARAH KNIGHT, near the twelve mile ſtone, on the old York road, in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, the tenth inſtant (May) a brown HORSE, about fourteen hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nottingham townſhip, Cæcil county, near the Brick Meeting-houſe, a ſervant lad, country born, named William Driſdall, about 18 years of age, of a darkiſh complexion, about five feet high; had on, when he went away, a ſtriped lincey jacket, with ſleeves, a flax and tow ſhirt, tow trowſers, an old hat, no ſhoes. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

May 11, 1779. JAMES GALLT. ¶

Kiſh acoquilles, Big Valley, Armagh Townſhip, Cumberland County, March 13, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES ALEXANDER, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book-debt, are deſired to come and pay off their reſpective debts, on or before the firſt day of July next, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into an attorney's hands; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, and they will be paid by JAMES REED, and JOHN FLEMING, Executors. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of MARGARET SETTLETON, late of the Manor of Moreland, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment; and all thoſe Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be paid, by ANDREW DUNBAR, and JOHN MAN, jun. Executors. §

To be sold by R. AITKEN, *Bookseller, opposite the Coffee-house, Front-street,*

THE TRUST, POWER AND DUTY OF THE JURIES OF ENGLAND. Explained according to the Fundamentals of the English Government. BY LORD SOMMERS.

*** An elegant well tuned Harpsichord to be sold. ¶

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS GOUCHER,

Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the sign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-street, next door to the sign of the Black Horse, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia,

GRASS and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES, warranted or unwarranted good, by wholesale and retail; also English STEEL by the faggot, excellent good. ‖8 w.

THE MEMBERS of the LIBRARY COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA, who are in Arrears, are requested to make immediate Payment to *SAMUEL SANSOM*, Treasurer, to prevent a Forfeiture of their Shares, agreeable to the Laws of the Company. *By Order of the Directors.*

Philadelphia, May 11, 1779. 3 W.

FORGE HAMMERS,

Of an excellent Quality,

To be had at the IRON FOUNDERY, Corner of Eighth and Walnut-streets, Philadelphia. §

FOR SALE, either by the Groce or Dozen, at BATCHELOR's Store-Cellar, under Mr. JOHN REYNELL's, the Corner of Front and Walnut-streets,

EXCELLENT bottled CYDER, much preferable to any low WINES, which he will engage to keep in any Climate; fine bottled BEER, good VINEGAR, &c. &c.

N. B. Merchants and Captains of Vessels may be supplied with any Quantity on the shortest Notice. ¶

Kent County, Maryland, May 11, 1779.

TO be SOLD by the Subscriber, upwards of Sixteen Hundred Bushels of RYE, BARLEY and MALT.

A Miller, who can be well recommended for his knowledge in that business, sobriety and industry, would be taken into partnership in his grist-mills, situated in the county aforesaid, one of the most healthy and pleasant parts of this State, convenient both to Baltimore and Philadelphia markets, and where the greatest plenty of the best wheat is raised yearly.---Those mills are as compleat as any in America, with two pair of burr millstones, and one pair of country ditto, and plenty of water in the dry seasons.

The Subscriber is about erecting two new Fulling Mills, and would give the best encouragement to a good Cloathier who can come recommended as aforesaid; he may have part of the profit of said mills for his wages.

For Sale, two pair of good MILLSTONES, one of them Colognes the other Brandywines.

‖4 w. ISAAC PERKINS.

LOST, on Saturday, the 16th instant, in the city of Philadelphia, a LOAN-OFFICE CERTIFICATE, No. 876, for the receipt of Four Hundred and Ninety Dollars, to be exchanged. Whoever has found the same, and will return it to the Printers hereof, or to Richard Collins, Gardener, in Newtown Township, Gloucester County, New-Jersey, shall have Five Pounds Reward, paid by RICHARD COLLINS.

N. B. It can be of no Use to any Person but the Owner, as Payment is stopt at the Loan-Office. ¶

WAS stopped and left in my hands on the 19th day of March last, Three Silver TEASPOONS, marked W.P.M. the person from whom they were taken not since appearing to prove how he came by them. The owner by applying to the subscriber, on proving property, and paying the expence of this advertisement, may have them again.

Darby, May 15, 1779. HENRY HAYES.

*** It is probable from some circumstances they belong to a person in Lancaster county. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 5th instant, a dark bay or brown draft HORSE, five years old, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, a large star in his forehead, his mane hangs on each side, a small spot of white on his near hind foot, some white hairs in his tail, had no shoes on, and has not been trimmed a considerable time. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive *Twenty Dollars* reward, but if stolen and the thief brought to justice *Sixty Dollars* reward.

Darby, May 8, 1779. † JOHN PEARSON.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in New-Britain, Bucks county, on Wednesday, the 14th of April last, a brown HEIFER, supposed to be about two years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. SAMUEL JAMES. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

AN elegant Folio FAMILY BIBLE, in the Hollandish Language, with Explanations, strong bound, with Brass Clasps Corners, &c. Apply to the PRINTERS.

BOARD and LODGINGS

For three or four Children, of either Sex, may be had in a private Family in the City, where their Conduct and Manners will be properly attended to. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

WAS left at the house of the subscriber, on the Lancaster road, a Pair of SILVER BUCKLES, marked ES, supposed to be stolen by a certain *James M'Cartey*. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have them again.

April 17. † ABRAHAM STREEPER.

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE Story Brick HOUSE and LOT, pleasantly situated, in Walnut-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, 38 Feet front and 125 Feet deep; subject to a Ground-rent of Five Pounds Fourteen Shillings, Pennsylvania Currency, a Year. Enquire of MARY HOPKINSON, living on the Premises. ¶

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living in Cocalico township, Lancaster county, on the 13th day of June 1778, a red-roan HORSE, 5 years old, 15 hands high, has a small star on the front, his hind feet white, has two white spots on the shoulder like a penny, trots and paces. Also a red-roan MARE, 15 years old, branded on the near shoulder C, and on the near buttock R.B. is well set, paces and trots, has a white spot on one of her hind hoofs, and some saddle spots. The thief's name is *William Smith*, who lived with one George Aister, below *Oley*, whereabout, it is likely, he has sold the said Creatures. He listed soon after in *Allen-Town* with Serjeant Samuel Widner, but deserted again; he has with him a companion who says that he is his father. Whoever secureth said creatures, so that I may have them again, shall have the above reward, or *Seventy-five Dollars* for each, and reasonable charges, paid by † CHRISTIAN ROHRBACH.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, the eighth of April in the night, from the subscriber, living in Lower-Merion township, Philadelphia county, a dark brown MARE, about 15 hands high, 7 years old, a natural trotter, carries low, has a little white on one of her hind feet close above the hoof, and some white hairs may be seen on her rump, goes a little lame in her near hind leg, she has been used to work in the geers, and the reins of the blind haltar has wore the hair off each side of her neck, shod before. A man was seen riding of her along Market-street bare backed, with a blind halter on her, he had blue clothes, faced with red. Whoever takes up the said mare and secures her, so that the owner may get her, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN RIGHTER. ¶

Philadelphia, April 7, 1779.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the door of the subscriber, the corner of Chestnut in Fifth-street, a BAY MARE, with a large blaze in her face, about 14 hands high, near four years old, has three saddle marks on her back, and a lump on her hind gambril, supposed by the kick of a horse, a natural trotter, and has a long switch tail. TEN POUNDS reward will be paid on delivery of the mare, or TWENTY POUNDS if the thief is secured, so that he may be brought to justice, by SIMON GORE. ¶

WAS taken up as a STRAY, on the 26th of December, in the year 1777, and advertised in Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet, of March 1778, a BAY HORSE, about seven years old, 13¼ hands, both trots and paces, has a small star in his forehead and his near hind foot white: The owner coming, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to DAVID KINKEAD, in Newark, New-Castle county, and Delaware state. If not applied for in 3 weeks from this 21st day of April, 1779, he will be sold for the charges. ¶

Philadelphia, April 20, 1779.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near the New-Ferry House, in Arch-street, on Monday, the 12th instant, an apprentice boy, named *Thomas Walling*, he is of a small stature, has black hair, and an innocent look; he went off without a hat and barefooted, and took no other clothes than those on him, which was a blue cloth jacket lined with striped linsey, a blue and white striped shirt, and a pair of old linen trowsers. Whoever takes up the said apprentice boy, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward. † ANDREW HERTZOG.

PARCHMENT

MADE and SOLD by ROBERT WOOD, in Fifth-street, near the New Goal, Philadelphia, where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers, and others, may be supplied with large or small Quantities. ¶

Roxborough, April 19, 1779.

CAME to the Tavern of Nathan Levering, on the Ridge Road, the following STRAYS, viz. A Brown MARE, about 14 Hands high, 11 or 12 Years old, shod all round, has some Saddle Marks on her Back; also a Brown HORSE, about 13 Hands and 3 Inches high, shod all round, both Switch Tails, the latter supposed to be about 7 Years old. Their Owners are desired to come, prove Property, pay Charges, and take them away. ¶ NATHAN LEVERING.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1779.

THE Subscriber, having rented that commodious Store, known by the name of HART's-VENDUE-STORE, in Southwark, intends to sell at Vendue, lands, tenements, vessels, rigging, horses, carriages, furniture, and all sorts of Goods that are allowed by law to be sold at vendue. All strangers or others, who may not have an opportunity of a store to expose their goods at private sale in, he will receive and sell for the best account of the owners for a small commission. All those who may be pleased to favour him with their business, may depend on being faithfully served, by their most humble servant,

T.f. WILLIAM BROWN.

East-Whiteland, Chester County, April 22, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living at the sign of Admiral Warren, on Lancaster road, in August last, TWO YEARLING CALVES. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold to pay the charges. ‖ PETER MATHER.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscribers, living in Radnor township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the night of the 10th instant, a roan HORSE, four years old, about 14 hands and an half high, his mane and tail of a black colour, a dull star on his forehead, trots some, but inclines mostly to pace, canters very light, and is very slow when rode without spurs. Whoever secures the thief and horse, so that the owner may have the horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or *Fifty Dollars* for the horse.

JOHN THOMAS,
April 13, 1779. PETER RINN.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1779.

ALL Persons having any Demands on GEORGE WELLS, Shipwright, late of this City, but now of *Baltimore-Town*, in *Maryland*, are desired to leave their Accounts with Mr. JOHN BROWN for Settlement, as I intend being here on or about the first Day of *July* next, to settle and pay all just Demands whatever against me GEORGE WELLS. ‖6 w.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of ROBERT GLASBY, deceased, late Steward of the General Hospital; and those who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, properly authenticated, to HUGH JAMES, Administrator. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in the township of Goshen, containing 140 acres of excellent good LAND, either for grain or pasture, with a good log house and barn, a large orchard, eight or ten acres of good meadow and more may be made, with a branch of Chester creek running through the same, with a fall of 25 feet, whereon may be erected water-works to great advantage. Said plantation is all fresh land, and lying in the center of a good neighbourhood, and within two miles of several grist-mills. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to the subscribers on the premises. JOHN JOHNSON and JOSEPH JOHNSON. ¶

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Auditors, appointed by the Honourable House of Assembly to settle the accounts of this State, finding little attention paid to their late advertisement in the public Newspapers, respecting that business, do now inform all those concerned, that unless their respective accounts (with proper vouchers) are produced for settlement at their Office before the first day of July next, they will immediately take such measures to compel the parties to furnish them, as the Law directs.

All persons who may have accounts with the late Board of War and Navy Board of this State, unsettled, are desired to bring them in to the above-mentioned Office.

JOHN NIXON,
April 15, 1779. JOHN M. NESBITT,
BENJANMIN FULLER.

N. B. The Office is open from Nine o'clock to Twelve in the forenoon, and from Three to Six in the afternoon.

TO BE SOLD OR EXCHANGED

For HOUSES or LANDS, in or near this City, the following LANDS and PREMISES, situated in the County of Cumberland, New-Jersey,

TWO LOTS of GROUND, near the Market-house, in Road's-Town, fronting each other on the main street, containing about a quarter of an acre in each Lot, on which are erected a well finished two story brick House, with a cellar under the whole, and well paved with brick; a good Frame House, well finished and painted, adjoining the brick house, with a Frame Kitchen back of the same, and part of a Pump of excellent water near the front door; a good strong Frame Store-house, a good Frame Barn, well covered with cedar, and stable room for six or eight horses, a Chair-house, Smoke-house and other out buildings, and garden well paled in with cedar. The whole of the buildings are good, having been built not many years since. It is an excellent place for a store or shop-keeper, as the subscriber has found by several years experience, and would serve for any tradesman, inn-keeper, or private gentleman.

Twelve other LOTS of excellent Grass Land, in said town, fronting the main street aforesaid, containing half an acre in each Lot, all under good fence, with a number of good bearing apple and peach trees on several of said Lots; the whole is pleasantly situated in as good a part as any in said town for building thereon.

Nine Acres of Grass Land, adjoining on the back of the last mentioned Lots, and under good fence.

Five Acres of good Wood Land, about half a mile from said town, joining a main road leading from the town of Greenwich to Salem, and a stream of water on one end of said Land.

A Plantation, containing 125 Acres of good Land, situate about half a mile from Road's-Town aforesaid, 80 Acres or upwards of which is cleared and under good fence, the remainder is good woodland: The whole is well watered, having springs of water in different fields, and a stream of water, being the line on one side of said Plantation, which is thought sufficient for an oil or fulling mill, and is in a fine part of the country for such business. There is on said Plantation a good brick house, with a large cellar under the same, a large frame kitchen, a good well of water near the door, a large frame barn, and other out buildings, about one hundred bearing apple trees, of good fruit, a young peach orchard, of about the same number of trees, as also cherry and other fruit trees on the premises.

Five Acres of Salt Marsh, lying in the township of Greenwich, and is between 3 and 4 miles from the said Plantation.

Seventy-four Acres of Cedar Swamp, lying on the west side of Morris-River, which would be profitable at this time, either for making rails or boards, it being within 80 rods of a landing, where vessels of burden pass and repass to and from this city, and is joining to cedar swamp of Joshua Brick, Esq; and others.

All the abovementioned Premises (except the Cedar Swamp and Marsh) are in a fine healthy part of the country, that abounds in wheat, corn, flax, &c. and are about five miles from Bridge-town, where the county courts are held, and about four miles from the town of Greenwich, where there is navigation for sloops, and is very near to sundry good grist mills, and very handy to places of public worship, such as the Friends, Presbyterians, First Day and Seventh Day Baptists.

They will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser, and may be viewed, by applying to Mr. ELIJAH BOWEN, or Mr. ELIJAH TOMBLESON, on and near the premises.

For terms apply to the subscriber, in Union-street, three doors below Second-street, Philadelphia, where the deeds and draughts of each and all the premises may be viewed, and an indisputable title given, by DAVID BOWEN.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Warwick township, Bucks county, near Neshaminy bridge, on York road, in the night of the first instant, a Bay Stone Colt, 3 years old, near 14 hands high, with a star, and one white foot behind, neither shod nor docked, but the hair is cut off on the under side, trots and canters, he is but low in flesh. Whoever brings said Colt to the owner, living as above, shall receive the said reward, from me JOHN DE COURCY.

N. B. Said DE COURCY lost a valuable young DOG, of a red colour, one year old, large for his age, about the latter end of February. *Six Dollars* will be paid to the person who brings him back. *April* 6, 1779. ‖2 *W.*

April 11, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in the town of Gloucester, in the month of November 1777, a BLACK MARE COLT, with a star in the forehead and one hind foot white, three years old this spring. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away, in six weeks from this date, or she will be sold for the same.

STOLEN or went adrift from the subscriber's Ferry at Gloucester, on the night of the eleventh instant, an old Clinch-work WHERRY, pitch bottom, stern sheets painted red and green, her upper streak green, the second red. Whoever will deliver said Wherry at Gloucester, shall receive a reward of *Twenty Dollars*, from WILLIAM HUGG. ¶

WHEREAS *Edward Dougherty* and *James Kenedy*, of *Chester* County, purchased a Tract of Land of the Subscriber, in *Cumru* Township and County of *Berks*, for Eight Hundred Pounds, of which they agreed to pay me Six Hundred Pounds in Part, on the first Day of *March* last, and the Remainder in two annual Payments: And whereas there was an Article or Memorandum of an Agreement, between the said *Dougherty*, *Kenedy*, and the Subscriber, lodged in the Hands of a certain Mr. ----- *Harvey*, at *Reading*, dated about the Middle of *January* last, by both Parties, respecting the same, which they, the said *Edward Dougherty* and *James Kenedy* clandestinely got out of the Possession of the aforesaid Mr. *Harvey*, about the eleventh of *March* last; since that Time they make no Appearance or Performance in the Premises. This is therefore to require them, the aforesaid *Edward Dougherty* and *James Kenedy*, to appear in Six Days from the Publication hereof and pay the said first Payment, with legal Interest thereon since due, or on the contrary I design to sell the same Land, &c. at public Sale, in order to recover my Damages, sustained by their Non-performance.

April 28, 1779. ‖10. HENRY STRUNK.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, in Warwick township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in the night of the 22d of April, 1779, A SILVER WATCH, with a China face, steel chain, brass key and seal, with glass in the end of the seal, the maker's name *C. Claton*, No. 15177. Any person apprehending the thief and watch, so that the owner may have it again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Forty Dollars for the watch only, paid by JOHN FELL. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Stewart, late of East-Nantmill township, Chester county, deceased, are hereby requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, by the 14th of June next, that they may be adjusted by JOHN LEWIS, and ROBERT WALLACE, Executors. ¶

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